ports.[27] But the coal transported by coastal steamers amounts to only 11 per cent of the total shipment from North to East China.[28]

VI. DOMESTIC TRADE

As its final goal, Communist China aims at the complete control of domestic trade by state-owned co-operatives and state "capitalistic" enterprises.

A. State-Owned Companies

Six domestic trading companies were established in 1950: (1) the China Food Company, (2) the China Textile Company, (3) the China Salt Company, (4) the China General Merchandise Company, (5) the China Coal and Building Materials Company, and (6) the China Native Products Company.[29] These companies have established branches and sub-branches in nearly all of the major cities of East China. Some of these companies such as the China General Merchandise Company and the China

27. Ching-chi Chou-pao [Economic Weekly], Shanghai, May 25, 1950, Vol. X, No. 21, p. 9; Ching-chi Nien-pao [Economic Year Book], Hong Kong, Ching-chi tao-pao She, 1952, p. 27.

28. Ibid.

29. Yuan-li Wu, An Economic Survey of Communist China, New York, Bookman Associates, 1955, p. 380.

438 Native Products Company have established
655 branches in the rural areas. The trade volume of state-owned concerns has grown very rapidly. If we take the trade volume of 1950 as 100, the index for 1952 was 397 for the country as a whole. The regional trade of East China was proportionally higher during the same period.[30] According to the first Five Year Plan, as reported by Li Fu-ch'un,[31] the Communists estimate that by 1957 the total volume of trade will be 133.2 per cent over 1952.

State trade is expanding day by day while private trade diminishes. Eight large trading companies in Shanghai have signed contracts with 116 different fields of industry (over 8,000 factories) to purchase commodities for domestic supply and for foreign trade. According to a report in the Ta-kung Daily, Tientsin, at least forty-six industries in great financial difficulty were benefitted by advanced contracts with the eight state trading companies in Shanghai.[32]

B. Co-operative Companies

474 The supply and marketing co-operative in
438 Communist China is a co-operative organization
443 formed under government directives. Its

30. People's China, Peking, Jan. 16, 1954, p. 5.
31. Kung-shang-chieh [Industry and Commerce] Peking, Aug. 10, 1955, No. 8.
32. Ta-kung Pao [Ta-kung Daily], Tientsin, June , 1955.